

Is there anything more insignificant in the world than the father of a boy scout?

Mr. Murphy still remains in Tammany Hall, but he is keeping mighty quiet about it.

A Pittsburgh man has named his first boy "Huerta." We vote to give him ten years.

Nat Goodwin hasn't had a single new wife since the Underwood tariff law went into effect.

A man never realizes how helpless he is until he is sent out to match a sample of dress goods.

We suppose Atlanta is as good a place as any for the grand opera companies to do their rehearsing.

A chicken out West has two hearts. And we know one right here in this town that hasn't got one.

It is said that when John L. Sullivan writes he doesn't dot his i's. But he has blackened many a one.

Judging by their anxiety to seize it, the Mexicans must think the water station at Vera Cruz is a brewery.

No Baptist pastor ought to assault a man, even if he is the church janitor and his name is John Wesley Robinson.

Now the Bible students are worrying over the kind of grass that Nebuchadnezzar ate. We fear it was garlic.

There are doubtless two sides to the Colorado coal strike situation, but we are by no means sure that either side is right.

American hotel men are touring Europe. It is high time. We have been contributing to the expense of the trip for years.

"Vincent Astor serves corn beef hash on board his yacht," Philadelphia Inquirer. Do you know if he cooks it in an iron yacht?

The fascinating thing about a trained dog is that he makes you think he could do ever so many more tricks if he just would.

Is Argentina going to run this country? First she gave us the tango, then began selling us beef, and now she is trying to force us to make peace with Huerta.

The Kentucky horseman who had his ashes sprinkled on the race track forgot to provide that the track should be sprinkled with whisky every morning, strange to say.

It is rumored that the Texas newspapers are going to boycott the Associated Press if that organization doesn't carry a story about Solicitor Cone Johnson at least twice a week.

Ultimatums to debtors ought to become popular in view of Great Britain's success. She served one on Haiti, whereupon the government officials went and borrowed the money from a bank to pay her.

We don't see why Dr. Cook wasted his time yesterday in conference with Senator Poincaré. Judging from his recent resolution the Senator is already convinced that Doc discovered the north pole. He might have put in a day more profitably with the Geographic Society.

Those unfortunates whose dwelling places now are in Washington's alleys and slums must live somewhere, and while it is desirable, even imperative, that these disease-breeding communities be broken up, it should not be done without full consideration of the future of the people in the humblest circumstances for whom homes must be found elsewhere. Measures to provide lodging places within their means must be considered as part of the legislation that will evict them from their present cheap, but insanitary homes.

A great many members of the House of Representatives will vote for Mr. Hobson's proposed prohibition amendment to the Constitution for no reason other than that they represent districts in which "dry" sentiment is strong among the voters who elect them to their \$7,500 jobs. Doubtless there will be some statesmen with courage enough to call attention to the fact that in 1913 the United States received in revenues from the manufacture and sale of liquor some \$225,000,000, and to suggest that consideration be given to substitute revenue producing measures. It will be interesting to observe how many will persist in regarding a \$7,500 personal revenue as of more importance.

While every one will agree with the views expressed by speakers at the meeting of the Street Safety Association on Wednesday night that life and limb should be protected in every way possible on Washington thoroughfares, yet it must be admitted that great progress has already been made in that direction. Investigation will disclose a marked decrease in the number of street accidents in the past two or three years. This city, it may safely be asserted, compares most favorably with any city of its size in the country, due largely, of course, to wide streets and less congestion. In New York City, in April, forty-five people were killed in street accidents, of which twenty-three were children. With constant vigilance on the part of police and co-operation between driver and pedestrian there is no reason why the Capital should not become the safest city in the land.

The Roosevelt "Interview."

About the first thing Col. Roosevelt may be expected to do when he reaches the United States is to repudiate the alleged interview with him, printed in quotation marks in a great many newspapers yesterday, and purporting to give his views on the repeal of canal tolls exemption and the \$25,000,000 apologetic treaty with Colombia. If any one believes the colonel said the things attributed to him he must also believe that the fever is still in his brain.

The interview came in the form of a dispatch from Para, Brazil, and was, of course, published for what it was worth, and no doubt with misgivings on the part of some of the papers, among them The Washington Herald. The expressions do not sound in the least like Col. Roosevelt in his normal condition, even though it can be imagined as departing from the proprieties and attacking just at this time the policy of the present occupant of the White House. Col. Roosevelt is reported as saying:

I have no question that we have a legal as well as an unquestionable moral right to exempt genuine coast traffic from tolls, but if this is contested by any power interested with which we have an arbitration treaty, unquestionably we should arbitrate, for we have explicitly stated that interpretation of treaties is a proper subject for arbitration and we must never make ourselves do otherwise.

But to submit our cause to arbitration when we believe it is just is one thing and to abandon it in advance of arbitration is a totally different thing. It would be had enough to repeal the exemption clause in any event, but the circumstances under which the repeal is asked make it infinitely worse.

Possessed of his often proved mental vigor, the colonel would not be guilty of asserting a thing in one sentence and contradicting it in another, or of talking on a subject he knew nothing about; and the above quotation represents him as doing both. First he is quoted as approving arbitration and then as denouncing it, on the ground that we had abandoned our rights in advance. If the colonel has been able to keep advised of the details of the tolls controversy he knows there is nothing in the Sims bill abandoning our cause in advance, and he knows that the proposed amendment conserves our rights under the treaty in just a few more words. Fully informed, he would never have given utterance to the views attributed to him, and, ignorant of the details, he would not have talked at all.

The origin and purpose of the "interview" can only be conjectured, but if the thoroughly beaten exemptionists are hopeful of being enabled to take a last feeble stand on a clumsy misrepresentation of Col. Roosevelt's views they are in for another disappointment.

Direct from Turmoil in Mexico.

The man who knows more about actual conditions in Mexico today than any other American is in Washington. Nelson O'Shaughnessy, who has been attached to the United States Embassy in Mexico City throughout the period of turmoil following the overthrow of Diaz, and during the days of greatest strife its charge, held a brief conference with the Secretary of State yesterday, after which Mr. Bryan consulted the President, although it was within a few hours of the White House wedding.

Mr. O'Shaughnessy will give the administration information in detail that must have an important influence on its future course. While he has, of course, kept Washington fully advised of events in Mexico as they have transpired, he will have incidents and details to reveal, relating to Huerta, Carranza, and Villa and to the general situation, which could not well be transmitted by telegraph or letter. He will be able to furnish a correct estimate of Huerta's strength and the probable length of time that he will be able to hold out against his enemies in Mexico, and also to set at rest much of the speculation as to the dictator's future plans. All of this will be of the utmost value in shaping our course with regard to proposals which will come through the mediators at Niagara Falls.

In view of Mr. O'Shaughnessy's familiarity with conditions at this critical juncture it is safe to dismiss all suggestions that he is persona non grata with the administration. He is in Washington because Huerta handed him his passports and the President and his Secretary of State will eagerly avail themselves of the valuable information in his possession and will gladly listen to his views with the hope that something he may impart will be helpful in the solution of a vexatious and momentous problem.

Should Mr. O'Shaughnessy, in the performance of his duty, inform the administration that Huerta is showing a disposition to deal fairly with Americans and in every way to conform to the wishes of this government, since the episode which led to our occupation of Vera Cruz, he will be describing a situation, the existence of which has been apparent to the people of the United States who have carefully followed reliable and authentic dispatches from Mexico. He may bring nothing that will aid in unraveling the tangle, but anything he may say to prevent the taking of a single false step will be worth listening to.

The White House Wedding.

For the second time in a year a bride went forth from the White House yesterday and Miss Eleanor Randolph Wilson became Mrs. William Gibbs McAdoo. A wedding in the President's family is a national event that arouses the respectful interest of the whole people, and this is naturally intensified when there are two such happy events in one administration. The charming daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson won the heart of the whole country long before inauguration day by the modest grace with which they—three accomplished girls in the home of an American gentleman—moved to the high place to which the nation's choice of their father as President of the United States destined them.

The first White House bride of this administration is missed from the Capital's social circle to which she was endeared. Happily the prospect is that Mr. and Mrs. McAdoo are to remain with us.

Duties of "Leading Counsel."

Clifford Thorne, who represents railroad commissions of Western States and is blindly opposing the proposed advance in rates, is angry because Louis D. Brandeis, has discovered that an increase is necessary. He says he is surprised that "leading counsel for the public" should neglect to consider the "basic issues involved." Mr. Thorne adds: "It is by far the most unusual and amazing incident of the kind that has ever come under my notice." An explanation from Mr. Thorne of his ideas as to what are the duties of "leading counsel for the public," if leading counsel is needed in a case of this kind, would be interesting.

The High Cost of War.

Italy's war with Turkey over Tripoli was not much of a war, as such affairs go nowadays, but it cost her nearly \$200,000,000, with interminable expenses still to come in subsidizing the Arabs and introducing public improvements. There's a hint here of what a real war with Mexico might cost us in present and future outlay.—Philadelphia Record.

The Crime.

By JOHN D. BARRY.
A man committed a crime. No one knew about it but himself. The thought of it was a continual torment. It made him feel unworthy of living among his fellow-men. Death would have been welcome; but he felt that he was unfit to die. For a long time he struggled with the temptation to kill himself. He was restrained by the dread of being a coward and of committing another crime. Besides, how could he know that in death there would be escape? Had not his crime become a part of him? Wherever his spirit went, would not the crime go, too?

At last the man made up his mind that there was nothing for him to do but to live. Now, if he could, he must justify his life. He must place it at the service of his fellow-beings. In this kind of effort alone could he forget himself. And in forgetting himself he would forget his crime. Each day he strove. At the end, however, the crime would rise up before him. "I am here," it would seem to say. To avoid meeting it, the man would work in the evening. He would go to bed so exhausted that he would fall asleep at once. The next morning, however, he would find his crime waiting. "I am here," he would dress quickly and begin to strive again.

Gradually, it dawned upon the man that there were others like himself, haunted with the memory of the evil they had done, walking the earth with eyes of terror. He began to look for them. Often, he recognized them at sight. Whenever he could he would give them help. Sometimes they would show resentment or fear. Usually, however, they were grateful. One said: "It is wonderful that you should understand." He replied, "Perhaps I have something on my own soul." The other looked frightened and drew away.

Presently the world began to notice the man. It gave him credit. It called him a great spirit. It offered him honor. But he refused. He feared danger. He might be tempted again and yield. For himself he must take nothing. He must always give. But when he made this decision he grieved. Like other men he loved honor. After all, perhaps it would be safe. There were others that had done wrong. At that instant his crime stood before him. "I am here," "And will you always be here?" the man asked. "Always," the crime replied.

So the man turned from honor and went on with his work. Each day greater demands were made on him. He had scarcely a moment to think of himself. It was only in the morning, when he woke, that he met the crime. Then he would be spurred to fresh effort.

People close to him saw that he was aging; his face was growing finer, too, more calm and spiritual. There was a strange look in his eyes. Some of them explained it by saying that he suffered for others, for what they endured through the injustice of the world. No one knew the real explanation. Some of them used to wonder how, after leading so fine a life, far from evil, he should have so much understanding and sympathy. "Nothing shocks him," said one. "He can enter into the feelings of the greatest sinner. And he never wants to punish. He says that to be a sinner is punishment enough. How can he know?"

One of them ventured to repeat these remarks to him. His face flushed. He turned away.

The time came when the man fell in the midst of his work. He had worn himself out. They carried him home. They placed him on the bed where each morning, face to face, he had met his crime.

They told him he was dying. He smiled faintly. "At last," he said. They asked him if there was anything he wished. He replied: "I should like to rest."

They decided to leave him alone for a while, drawing down the shades that the room might be dark. The moment they closed the door behind them the crime appeared, no longer menacing, but a radiant presence. "I am here."

The man opened his eyes, looking with astonishment at the figure.

"What has happened?" he asked.

"You have fulfilled your life."

"But my crime—I do not see it."

"I am your crime. Have you not learned to know me through all these years? Do you not recognize my voice?"

"Your voice I recognized. But your presence has changed. What has changed you?"

"You have changed me. You have turned my ugliness into beauty. You have made me the means of your redemption. From an enemy you have converted me into a friend."

The man drew a long breath. "Oh! I understand now. But it is I who ought to thank you. You have saved me."

The presence disappeared. The arms dropped. The man lay still.

When they found him there they said: "He has had the kind of death he would have wished."

They spoke of his wonderful life.

Talking and Voting.

"When you have a majority, vote," said old Roger Sherman. "When you have a minority, talk."

The Senators who believe in giving the coastwise monopoly a free pass through the Panama Canal, at the expense of the whole country and regardless of treaty obligations, have a minority. So they purpose to talk for two weeks or so. Then the majority will do some voting.—New York World.

Claim of the Cattle Men.

The cattle men make out a good case for their claim that the government ought to give them long-term leases on the 300,000,000 acres of land in the arid region and the forest reserves. With these leases they say they could irrigate the lands and raise cattle enough to reduce the price of meat. Under restrictions sheep pasturing is permitted on the forest reserves, and if cattle might injure the young trees, reduced prices of meats would be an ample compensation to the country.—Philadelphia Record.

Needs a Standing Army.

The United States does not need and should not assume the heavy burden of such immense military establishments as are maintained in Europe. But it does need a navy sufficient for its defense and capable of maintaining the national honor by force if necessary. It needs a standing army of sufficient size and efficiency to serve as a solid military foundation in case of war. And it needs a National Guard, well maintained. The American people are now learning this lesson again, as they learned it in 1898, when the blowing up of the Maine called them to arms.—Cleveland Leader.

Our Policy Misunderstood.

Abdulla Sada, just back in New York from a Haytian dungeon, says that when he asserted his rights as an American citizen the minister of police of the Black Republic refused to let him go. "What do we care for the United States? Look what Mexico is doing to the Americans." This was to be feared. No doubt our negative policy will be wholly misunderstood by the ignorant and prejudiced elements in Latin America and much time and no small patience will be needed to overcome the tendency to overbearing treatment of our people that will only too surely be stimulated.—New York Sun.

HISTORY BUILDERS.

A Senator's Opinion of His Fellow Oratorical Powers.

(Written expressly for The Herald.)
By DR. E. J. EDWARDS.

About a week before the retirement from the United States Senate of William E. Borah, Co-sponsor of the repeal of the Sherman law, I passed an hour or two with him in reminiscence and kindly chat relating to his experience with Senators of the past and his colleagues in the single term during which he served.

The conversation drifted to the subject of public speaking, and I said to Senator Borah that I knew he greatly admired Senator Roscoe Conkling's brilliant gifts as an orator. The Senator said that he had once had a conversation of considerable length with Conkling at a time when the latter was in a mood to chat about some of his experiences in the Senate.

I think, from something the Senator said, that he was disposed to regard with high favor Senator Matt Carpenter, of Wisconsin, as an orator. Senator Eaton said to me that it was a little singular that several men who had gained great reputation, and deserved it, as orators were educated at the West Point Military Academy. There is, he said, no doubt that they were well qualified to do so, but he had the other qualifications unless he has learned the classics and keeps up daily association with the great writers of the past.

He spoke of Senator Carpenter's beautiful voice and of the peculiar melodious quality which was in it that never dulled with age, and upon arrival with telegraph he told me that Senator Carpenter was well equipped physically for triumph as an orator, and that he always listened to them with admiration.

He told me that he regarded Senator Thurman as a more telling speaker, from the point of view of the orator, than any other man he had ever heard. There was always the note of sincerity in Thurman's speeches. He was never obscure. His words were clear and his reasoning was sound. I don't think Senator Eaton cared much about any of the orators upon the Republican side of the aisle. I think that he was a great orator, but he was not a great man.

I asked him if he read the classics, and he told me that he rarely turned to them. He said that he had read some of the great English dramatists and writers. He had never consciously formulated a style. He had learned to write by the use of his pen, and he had learned to speak by the use of his tongue.

By direction of the President, the army retiring board appeared to meet at Fort Bliss, Tex., in September, 1914, War Department orders No. 16, January 29, 1914, War Department orders No. 16, January 29, 1914, War Department orders No. 16, January 29, 1914.

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ARMY ORDERS.

Capt. Willard Willing, Corps of Engineers, will report to Lieut. Col. Joseph E. Kuhn, Corps of Engineers, president of the examining board at Washington Barracks, D. C., appointed in special orders, No. 2, February 2, 1914, War Department, at such time as he may be required by the board for examination to determine his fitness for promotion. The test in horsemanship and physical examination will be conducted by the commanding officer, Washington Barracks, immediately preceding the examination for promotion.

Special orders, No. 36, April 25, 1914, War Department, directing Maj. William E. Cole and First Lieut. Guy A. Mix, 3rd Artillery, to proceed to Cristobal, Canal Zone, on the steamship scheduled to leave New York, N. Y., on or about May 18, 1914, as amended, to direct those officers to sail on the steamship scheduled to leave New York on or about May 22, 1914.

The resignation by First Lieut. Alexander Lambert, Medical Reserve Corps, of his commission in that corps has been accepted by the President, to take effect May 8, 1914.

Maj. Albert E. Truby, Medical Corps, will proceed to Galveston, Tex., and assume temporary command of Exacustum Hospital, No. 1, to be organized at that place.

Special orders, No. 105, May 2, 1914, War Department, is so amended as to direct Col. Henry P. Birmingham, Medical Corps, to report to the commanding general of the United States forces at Vera Cruz, Mexico, for temporary duty.

Each of the officers named in the following list is relieved from assignment to the regular assignment after his name, to take effect August 1, 1914: Assistant Surgeon, Seventh Cavalry, Capt. Tilmann Edward P. Brophy, Seventh Cavalry, and First Lieut. Troup Miller, Seventh Cavalry.

Each officer named will proceed on or about August 1, 1914, to the United States and upon arrival will report to the adjutant general of the army for further orders.

The following transfers are ordered to take effect August 1, 1914: Maj. Charles E. McNamee, from the Twelfth Cavalry to the Second Cavalry, and Capt. Thomas Livingston, from the Third Cavalry to the Seventh Cavalry.

Each of the officers named will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., at such time as he may be directed by the commanding general, and will sail on the steamship scheduled to leave that place on or about August 1, 1914, for Manila, Philippine Islands, and upon arrival there will join the regiment to which he is transferred.

Capt. Barnard will be assigned to duty as a troop in their respective regimental commands.

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